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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/727,021	12/02/2003	Timothy W. Lovenberg	JJPR-0043	5495
23377	7590	02/10/2005	EXAMINER	
WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP ONE LIBERTY PLACE, 46TH FLOOR 1650 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			HAMUD, FOZIA M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1647	

DATE MAILED: 02/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/727,021

Applicant(s)

LOVENBERG ET AL.

Examiner

Fozia M Hamud

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restriction:

1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-9, 14, drawn to an isolated nucleic acid molecule, comprising a specific nucleotide sequence, a vector comprising said nucleic acid, a cell comprising said nucleic acid molecule and a method of producing the encoded polypeptide, classified in class 435, subclass 69.1.
 - II. Claims 10-11, drawn to an isolated polypeptide comprising a specific amino acid sequence and a pharmaceutical composition comprising said polypeptide, classified in class 530, subclass 350.
 - III. Claim 12-13, drawn to an antibody that selectively binds to a polypeptide, classified in class 530, subclass 389.1.
 - IV. Claim 15-18, drawn to a method of identifying compounds that modulate a polypeptide, classified in class 435, subclass 7.21.
 - V. Claims 19-23 drawn to a compound that modulates a human histamine receptor 3, class and subclass undeterminable.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

The polypeptide of Group II and nucleic acid of Group I are patentably distinct inventions for the following reasons. Polypeptides, which are composed of amino acids, and nucleic acids, which are composed of purine and pyrimidine units, are structurally distinct molecules; any relationship between a nucleic acid and polypeptide is dependent upon the information provided by the nucleic acid sequence open reading frame as it corresponds to the primary amino acid sequence of the encoded

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polypeptide. In the present claims, a nucleic acid of Group I does not necessarily encode a polypeptide of Group II. For example, the information provided by the nucleic acid of Group I can be used to make a materially different polypeptide than that of Group II. Furthermore, a nucleic acid which hybridizes to SEQ ID NO: 1, even under stringent conditions, encompasses molecules which contain point mutations, splice sites, frameshift mutations or stop codons which would result in use of a different open reading frame, and thus encode a protein that lacks any significant structure in common with SEQ ID NO. 2. In addition, while a polypeptide of Group II can be made by methods using some, but not all, of the nucleic acid that fall within the scope of Group I, it can also be recovered from a natural source using biochemical means. For instance, the polypeptide can be isolated using affinity chromatography. For these reasons, the inventions of Groups I and II are patentably distinct.

Furthermore, searching the inventions of Groups I and II together would impose a serious search burden. In the instant case, the search of the polypeptides and the nucleic acids are not coextensive. The inventions of Groups I and II have a separate status in the art as shown by their different classifications. In cases such as this one where descriptive sequence information is provided, the sequences are searched in appropriate databases. The databases used to search the sequences of polypeptides are not the same databases used to search nucleic acid sequences. As such, it would be burdensome to search the inventions of Groups I and II together.

The polypeptide of Group II and the antibody of Group III are patentably distinct for the following reasons:

While the inventions of both Group II and Group III are polypeptides, in this instance the polypeptide of Group II is a single chain molecule that functions as an cytokine, whereas the polypeptide of Group III encompasses antibodies including IgG which comprises 2 heavy and 2 light chains containing constant and variable regions, and including framework regions which act as a scaffold for the 6 complementarity determining regions (CDRs) that function to bind an epitope. Thus the polypeptide of Group II and the antibody of Group III are structurally distinct molecules; any relationship between a polypeptide of Group II and an antibody of Group III is dependent upon the correlation between the scope of the polypeptides that the antibody binds and the scope of the antibodies that would be generated upon immunization with the polypeptide.

Furthermore, searching the inventions of Group II and Group III would impose a serious search burden. The inventions have a separate status in the art as shown by their different classifications. A polypeptide and an antibody which binds to the polypeptide require different searches. An amino acid sequence search of the full-length protein is necessary for a determination of novelty and unobviousness of the protein. However, such a search is not required to identify the antibodies of Group III. Furthermore, antibodies which bind to an epitope of a polypeptide of Group II may be known even if a polypeptide of Group II is novel. In addition, the technical literature search for the polypeptide of Group II and the antibody of Group III are not coextensive, e.g., antibodies may be characterized in the technical literature prior to discovery of or sequence of their binding target.

The nucleic acid of Group I and the antibody of Group III are patentably distinct for the following reasons. The antibody of Group III includes, for example, IgG molecules which comprise 2 heavy and 2 light chains containing constant and variable regions, and including framework regions which act as a scaffold for the 6 complementarity determining regions (CDRs). Polypeptides, such as the antibody of Group II which are composed of amino acids, and nucleic acid, which are composed of nucleic acids, are structurally distinct molecules; any relationship between a nucleic acid and polypeptide is dependent upon the information provided by the nucleic acid sequence open reading frame as it corresponds to the primary amino acid sequence of the encoded polypeptide. In the present claims, a nucleic acid of Group I will not encode an antibody of Group III, and the antibody of Group III cannot be encoded by a nucleic acid of Group I. Therefore the antibody and nucleic acid are patentably distinct.

The antibody and nucleic acid inventions have a separate status in the art as shown by their different classifications. Furthermore, searching the inventions of Group I and Group III would impose a serious search burden since a search of the nucleic acid of Group I would not be used to determine the patentability of an antibody of Group III, and vice-versa.

Finally, the compound of Group V is of unknown structure, said compound is only defined by its function as modulating the polypeptide of Group II. As such searching the compound of Group V with any of the inventions of Groups I-III would be burdensome, because a search for the polypeptide of Group II or the nucleic acid of Group I or the antibody of Group III would not reveal art pertinent to the compound of Group V.

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Inventions II and IV are related as process and product of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the polypeptide of Group II can be used therapeutically as opposed to a method of screening for modulators of the polypeptide. Searching the inventions of Groups II and IV together would impose serious search burden. The inventions of Groups II and IV have a separate status in the art as shown by their different classifications. Moreover, in the instant case, the search for the polypeptide of Group II and the method of screening for modulators using said polypeptide are not coextensive.

Inventions I, III and V are unrelated to inventions IV or VI, because none of the products of groups I, III or V are used or otherwise involved in the process of group IV or VI.

Having shown that these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification and recognized divergent subject matter as defined by MPEP § 808.02, the Examiner has prima facie shown a serious burden of search (see MPEP § 803). Therefore, an initial requirement of restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

2. Applicant is advised that the response to this requirement to be complete must include an election of the invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143).

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Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a diligently-filed petition under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(h).

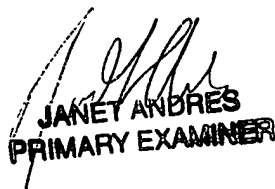
Advisory Information:

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Fozia M Hamud whose telephone number is (571) 272-0884. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Thursday-Friday, 6:00 am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brenda G Brumback can be reached on (571) 272-0961. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Fozia Hamud
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1647
08 February 2005


JANET ANDRES
PRIMARY EXAMINER